

**1840. Misbranding of estrogenic hormone. U. S. v. 24 Cartons of Estrogenic Hormone. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond.** (F. D. C. No. 17009. Sample No. 31358-H.)

**LABEL FILED:** August 7, 1945, Southern District of California.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about May 31, 1945, by the Chicago Pharmacal Co., from Chicago, Ill.

**PRODUCT:** 24 cartons, each containing 1 vial, of *estrogenic hormone* at Los Angeles, Calif. Examination showed that the product was an oil solution of estrogenic material consisting essentially of estradiol, with an insignificant proportion, if any, of estrone, which is the principal estrogenic hormone occurring in natural sources such as pregnant mares' urine.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "30 cc. Size Estrogenic Hormone, 20,000 Units in Corn Oil \* \* \* This product is an estrus producing extract derived from pregnant mares' urine."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "derived from pregnant mares' urine," was false and misleading since the estrogenic material present in the article did not consist of natural estrogenic substance as derived from pregnant mares' urine.

**DISPOSITION:** August 31, 1945. The Chicago Pharmacal Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

**1841. Misbranding of hair preparations. U. S. v. 49 Packages of Mi-Hair Shampoo, 180 Packages of Mi-Hair Scalp Medicine No. 1, 240 Packages of Mi-Hair Scalp Medicine No. 2, 50 Cartons of Mi-Hair Introductory Units, and a number of circulars. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 16702. Sample Nos. 266-H to 269-H, incl.)

**LABEL FILED:** July 17, 1945, Western District of North Carolina.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about April 24 and May 4, 1945, by Capillis, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y.

**PRODUCT:** 49 1-gallon packages of *Mi-Hair Shampoo*; 180 4-ounce packages of *Mi-Hair Scalp Medicine No. 1*; 240 4-ounce packages of *Mi-Hair Scalp Medicine No. 2*; and 50 cartons of *Mi-Hair Introductory Units*, each carton containing 1 package of each of the above-named products and 1 package of *Mi-Hair Conditioner and Scalp Invigorator*, at Charlotte, N. C. A number of circulars accompanied the article and were entitled "Mi-Hair America's Scientific Scalp and Skin Medicine" and "How to Obtain Best Results from Mi-Hair."

Examination showed that the *Shampoo* consisted essentially of water, soap, and a small proportion of resorcinol compound; that the *Scalp Medicine No. 1* consisted essentially of water, isopropyl alcohol, and small proportions of oxyquinoline, a resorcinol compound, beta naphthol and a very small amount of sulfanilamide; that the *Scalp Medicine No. 2* consisted essentially of the same ingredients as the *No. 1*, with the addition of a small proportion of borax; and that the *Conditioner and Scalp Invigorator* consisted essentially of petrolatum, with small amounts of lanolin, a resorcinol compound, beta naphthol, and salicylic acid.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the articles and in the circulars were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the articles, when used alone or in combination, would be effective in stimulating the scalp, preventing loss of hair, and eradicating dandruff. The articles, when used alone or in combination, would not be effective for such purposes.

**DISPOSITION:** August 31, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

**1842. Misbranding of Oscillators. U. S. v. 14 Oscillators and 2,000 booklets. Consent decree of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond.** (F. D. C. No. 16710. Sample Nos. 10295-H, 13741-H.)

**LABEL FILED:** July 24, 1945, Northern District of Ohio.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about May 10 and June 1, 1945, by the Oscillation Therapy Products Co., from New York, N. Y.

**PRODUCT:** 1 *DeLuxe Body Oscillator*, 9 *Combination Oscillators*, 3 *Hand Oscillators*, 1 *Foot Oscillator*, 1,000 booklets entitled "Plain Facts About Reducing," and 1,000 booklets entitled "Oscillate that bulk away," at Lorain, Ohio.

All the devices operated on the same principle, vibrating or oscillating when electrically motivated.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the booklets were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the devices would be effective in bringing about a reduction in body weight and in correcting conditions stated in the booklets as being caused by overweight. The articles would not be effective for such purposes.

**DISPOSITION:** August 15, 1945. The Lorain Normalizing and Beauty Salon, Lorain, Ohio, claimant, having admitted the material allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the devices and booklets were ordered released under bond, the former to be brought into compliance with the law, and the latter to be destroyed, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

#### DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE

**1843. Misbranding of Weldon Livestock Remedy. U. S. v. William Hagedorn. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 16542. Sample Nos. 14701-H, 20043-H.)**

**INFORMATION FILED:** September 18, 1945, Northern District of Iowa, against William Hagedorn, Manning, Iowa.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about January 3 and March 2, 1945, from the State of Iowa into the States of Illinois and Nebraska.

**PRODUCT:** Analysis disclosed that the product consisted of a dilute solution of sodium hydroxide (lye) and sodium carbonate, together with a small amount of glycerin and oil of anise.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the name of the product and certain statements on its label were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would keep livestock well; that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of many diseases of livestock; that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of necro in hogs and black and bloody scours in hogs, calves, and sheep; and that it would prevent the dying of livestock, in one treatment. The article would not be efficacious for the purposes represented and suggested.

**DISPOSITION:** October 3, 1945. A plea of guilty having been entered by the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$75 on each of the 2 counts, plus costs.

**1844. Misbranding of Snow Flake Axle Grease. U. S. v. 89 Packages of Axle Grease. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 16128. Sample No. 11012-H.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** May 10, 1945, District of New Hampshire.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about March 9, 1945, by the Snow Flake Axle Grease Co., from Boston, Mass.

**PRODUCT:** 89 packages of *Snow Flake Axle Grease* at Concord N. H. Examination of a sample disclosed that the product consisted essentially of dark amber petrolatum.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Snow Flake Axle Grease."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following label statements were false and misleading since the article would not be effective in the treatment of the diseases, symptoms, and conditions mentioned, nor would it be effective in the treatment of any condition of the udders of cows: "it makes the hoof \* \* \* tough, causes it to grow, removes all fever from the foot, cures quarter cracks, sore heels, contracted feet, brittle hoofs, thrush, scratches, caulks, and hard swellings, as well as sore back and neck \* \* \* For Use on Cows' Udders. This Product Has No Equal."

Further misbranding, Section 502 (b), the label of the article failed to bear the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, and it failed to bear a statement of the quantity of the contents.

**DISPOSITION:** November 6, 1945. The Snow Flake Axle Grease Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

**1845. Misbranding of C. C. C. Formula. U. S. v. 10 Bottles of C. C. C. Formula. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 17195. Sample No. 18687-H.)**

**LIBEL FILED:** August 28, 1945, District of Minnesota.